# The Union Pacific Coal Company

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

# EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

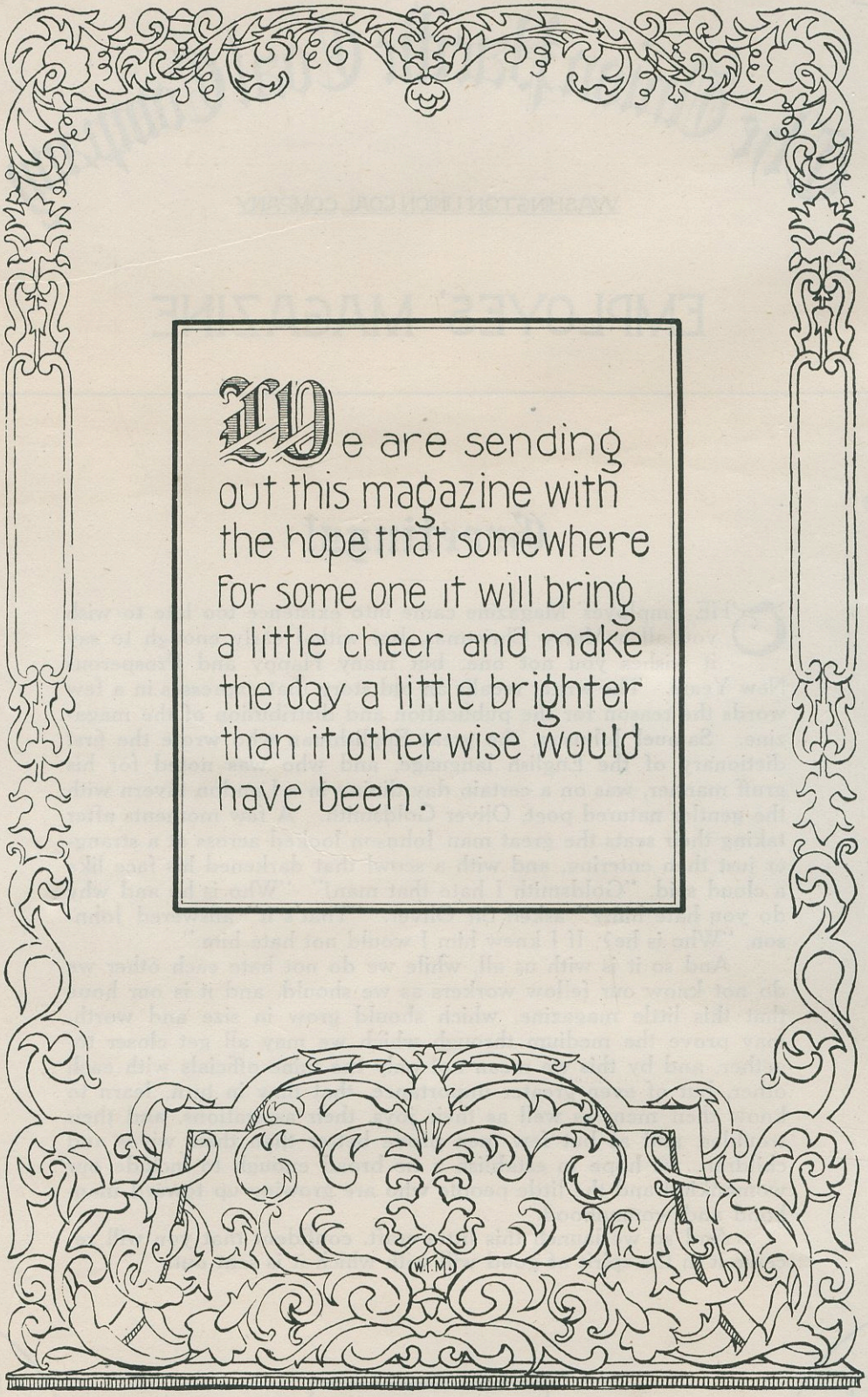
## Greetings!

THE Employes' Magazine came into existence too late to wish you all a Merry Christmas, but withal early enough to say it wishes you not one, but many Happy and Prosperous New Years. The writer recalls an old story that expresses in a few words the reason for the publication and distribution of the magazine. Samuel Johnson, the great Englishman who wrote the first dictionary of the English language, and who was noted for his gruff manner, was on a certain day dining in a London tavern with the gentler natured poet, Oliver Goldsmith. A few moments after taking their seats the great man Johnson looked across at a stranger just then entering, and with a scowl that darkened his face like a cloud said, "Goldsmith I hate that man!" "Who is he and why do you hate him?" asked Sir Oliver. "That's it" answered Johnson, "Who is he? If I knew him I would not hate him."

And so it is with us all, while we do not hate each other we do not know our fellow workers as we should, and it is our hope that this little magazine, which should grow in size and worth, may prove the medium through which we may all get closer together, and by this we mean not only the mine officials with each other, but of even greater importance, that they in turn, learn to know their men, as well as their joys, their aspirations, and their troubles, and as but few men prove better than their wives and children, we hope to establish a tie broad enough to include our womankind and the little people who are growing up toward manhood and womanhood.

And so we launch this little craft, confident that you will receive it in the spirit of good will with which it is sent out.

JANUARY, 1924


We are sending
out this magazine with
the hope that somewhere
for some one it will bring
a little cheer and make
the day a little brighter
than it otherwise would
have been.
W.F.M.

# The Union Pacific Coal Company

## Washington Union Coal Company

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

Volume I | JANUARY, 1924 | Number 1

## Courage and Disillusionment

Thirty or more miles north by east of Edinburg, Scotland, swept by the winds that blow down across the North Sea, lies the City and University of Saint Andrews, which, dating from 1411, is the oldest university in Scotland, although the village was an educational center as early as the year 1120. This old school, rich in tradition, each year chooses a Lord Rector to deliver the Annual Rectorial address. In 1922 the tender, whimsical little Scotsman who wrote "The Little Minister," which, when transformed into a play, made a little Salt Lake City girl, Maude Adams, one of the world's greatest actresses, was the Lord Rector. Taking for his theme "Courage" he delivered his first and only public address. As this is written there lies before me this little book, sold for a few cents (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, publishers). The dedication is addressed "To the Red Gowns of St. Andrews," and closing with an utterance that once read, is unforgettable, "In bidding you good-bye, my last words must be of the lovely virtue, Courage, my children, and 'Greet the unseen with a cheer.' 'Fight on, my men,' said Sir Andrew Barton. Fight on—you —for the old red gown till the whistle blows."

And this leads up to another person who was not gentle like Jamie Barrie, one who wrote no "Little Minister," no "Alice Sit-by-the Fire," no "Kiss for Cinderella," but who instead spoke and wrote words that burned into and inflamed the minds of her hearers, who preached the use of the torch, who waved the red flag until she won for herself the reputation of being the reddest and loudest radical living under the American Flag.

Late in 1919 the United States Government, tiring of Emma Goldman's utterances placed her with a number of other fellow reds on a ship, sending her to Russia, which, to use her own words, "was then with its Soviet Government luring me." We all like Barrie, admire courage, even when displayed by one who was for years "agin the Government" as was Emma Goldman, who now in a book "My Disillusionment in Russia" (Doubleday Page & Co., New York) confesses and writes the most sweeping condemnation of Red doctrine ever received on this side of the water:

For fifteen months, Emma Goldman, perhaps the most famous anarchist ever deported by America, lived in the land where a "revolution," something like the one she was accustomed to advise for America, had taken place. The "Proletariat government" there pleased her even less, it appears, than had the "Capitalist government" of this country, against which she was always urging the "proletariat" to rise in revolution. She begins her story when, in December, 1919, America "stooped to the Czaristic methods of deportation," and sent away a number of radicals, including herself, to Russia. Miss Goldman was not heartbroken to have to go, she says, for "All my life Russia's heroic struggle for freedom had been as a beacon for me."

She soon found, she says, that Tammany Hall methods were pale and pallid as compared with the Bolshevik system. The rulers of Russia constituted a close corporation, bolstered up by persecution, summary arrests and sudden death. Miss Goldman admits that she had expected violence, even terrorism, but the Bolshevik brand of violence was too much for her.

She found, among other things, that graft was quite as popular in the Soviet Republic as in the capitalist republic from which she had recently been turned out. In the so-called "common dining-rooms" the best food went to "a number of officials, commandants and inspectors." The workers, the poor people, had merely changed masters. "The masters have everything," she was told by poverty-stricken citizens. "The masters have white bread, clothing, even chocolate, while we have nothing. Communism, equality, freedom—lies and deception!"

She visited Communist industries where "the people owned and operated the means of production." Regarding one of these publicly owned factories, she writes:

The great flour-mill of Petrograd looked as if it were in a state of siege, with armed soldiers everywhere, even inside the workrooms. The explanation given was that large quantities of precious flour had been vanishing. The soldiers watched the millmen as if they were galley-slaves, and the workers naturally resented such humiliating treatment. They hardly dared to speak. One young chap, a fine-looking fellow, complained to me of the conditions. "We are here virtual prisoners," he said; "we can not make a step without permission. We are kept hard at work eight hours with only ten minutes for our kipyatok (boiled water), and we are searched on leaving the mill."

(Continued on next page)

The Employes' Magazine is a monthly publication devoted to the interests of the employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company and Washington Union Coal Company and their families. It will contain items of current news, personal notes about employes and their families, together with articles dealing with the coal mining industry, the personal safety of the men engaged in mining a first consideration. Employes are not only invited but urged to write articles for the magazine, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Good clear photographs suitable for reproduction are especially desired, all cartoons and drawings must be in black India ink. The magazine will be distributed free to all employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company and Washington Union Coal Company.

ATLANTA E. HECKER, Editor.

Life certainly has a way of playing peculiar pranks. In America I should have scorned the idea of social welfare work: I should have considered it a cheap palliative. But in Socialist Russia the sight of pregnant women working in suffocating tobacco air and saturating themselves and their unborn with the poison, imprest me as a fundamental evil. The majority of the schools and children's homes were "squalid, dirty and neglected." Those in charge of the "preferred" schools had little difficulty in procuring everything needed for their charges, but the caretakers of the common schools "would waste their time and energies by the week, going about from one department to another, discouraged and faint with endless waiting before they could obtain the merest necessities."

The careless and abrupt way in which the Communist authorities were accustomed to kill people was also troublesome to Miss Goldman. She writes that she "came to realize that the Communists believed implicitly in the formula, that the end justifies all means." Any suggestion of the value of human life was repudiated as "bourgeois sentimentality."

Miss Goldman is especially severe on American Communists, who, without any immediate contact with Russia, are enthusiastically in favor of spreading the conditions prevailing there. "Traveling salesman of the Revolution," as she calls the writers, who, in and out of Russia, play the role of Bolshevik Court functionaries, are also reproved. She concludes:

"Those familiar with the real situation in Russia, and who are not under the mesmeric influence of the Bolshevik superstition, or in the employ of the Communists, will bear me out that I have given a true picture. The rest of the world will learn it."

And so, after all, there is good even in Emma Goldman, who for years kept up an incessant attack on the freest government in the world, but who once convinced of the truth, displayed Courage enough to say she was for years sadly, pitifully wrong. We are indebted to Literary Digest for a splendid review of Emma Goldman's book.

## Make It Safe

The "Make it Safe" Department will be conducted by Safety Engineer A. W. Dickinson and will contain information prepared by the Safety Department, publishing in addition contributions furnished by our employes. Every accident suffered by an employe carries with it a definite measure of human suffering on the part of the man injured, with loss of earning power and privation that frequently runs while life lasts. Fatalities almost invariably result in great mental anguish, suffering and frequently in great hardship to those dependent upon the earner who perished. Courage is a splendid trait, but to be cautious does not indicate lack of courage, but on the other hand it strengthens the value of the individual to himself, his family and society.

It is not only the desire of the management of both Coal Companies to avert, in so far as is humanly possible by the application of skill, improved methods, appliances, etc., both personal injuries and loss of life, but realizing that the men who are daily engaged in the work of mining coal can lend force to the safety movement with advantage to themselves, their families and their friends, all suggestions toward the betterment and the safety of our employes will be given the most serious consideration by the management, and such are urgently solicited.

A cash prize of $10.00 will be awarded to the employe of either company presenting the best essay on "How to Prevent Mine Accidents," the prize to be awarded March 1st, the prize winning essay to be published in the March issue of the magazine. All essays presented should contain about 1,000 words, be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, and will be the property of the magazine and subject to subsequent publication in whole, or in part. Please deliver your papers to the Editor on or before February 12th.

### SAFETY MEASURES ADOPTED

From the time that the nation wide movement for the taking of measures to make less the number of accidents to men employed in and around coal mines was begun it has been the earnest wish of The Union Pacific Coal Company and its employes to do everything possible toward carrying out this important work. In the beginning the efforts to reduce the number of accidents were centered in the superintendents and foremen with good results and it was not until more recently that a separate Safety First Department was created.

The safety department, as organized, carries on regular inspection of the mining plants, underground and surface, making recommendations for the betterment of equipment and methods in order to reduce the possibility of injury to workmen. The department also organized "First Aid" associations and men were trained in the work of rendering first aid to the injured, a work that has been of immense benefit to every-one in and about the mines. Men who develop skill in conducting the work of first aid are formed into teams and the teams from all mines join in contests on field days when prizes are awarded to the best teams. Great good has come from the proper handling of injured men by the first aid workers. The patients have been brought to the surgeons in the best possible shape as regards cleanliness and comfort, many lives have been saved and many men have been returned to work with full power to carry on for themselves and their families where under the old, rough method of handling used before the days of first aid they would have come from the hospitals crippled and unfit.

WHEN YOU ENTER YOUR WORKING PLACE IN THE MORNING DO YOU EXAMINE THE TOP AND FACE FIRST AND PULL DOWN OR TIMBER LOOSE TOP OR FACE COAL?

Teams from the mines are also trained in the use of breathing apparatus so as to fit them for mine rescue work in case that the mine workings become filled with air which a man could not breathe safely. This training was given by the United States Government Bureau of Mines men who brought their well equipped cars into the field and who worked faithfully to further the interest in the cause. The teams trained in this work are known as mine rescue teams and in time of need are prepared to do a great work for men who may be so unfortunate as to be inside a mine in which the air has become unfit for human need.

WHEN YOU ENTER YOUR WORKING PLACE IN THE MORNING DO YOU EXAMINE THE TOP AND FACE FIRST AND PULL DOWN OR TIMBER LOOSE TOP OR FACE COAL?

At all mines there are experienced men employed known as "safety men" who patrol the workings in order to prevent accident by removing any dangerous condition they find. The safety patrol men examine all working rooms and entries and call the attention of workmen to loose roof and coal, requiring the placing of props and timbers where necessary for the safe carrying on of work. These men also examine haulage ways, airways and manways, look into the condition of the mine cars, mining machines and locomotives and are ever on the watch for improvements or suggestions which will tend to better the mine and make it safe.

WHEN YOU ENTER YOUR WORKING PLACE IN THE MORNING DO YOU EXAMINE THE TOP AND FACE FIRST AND PULL DOWN OR TIMBER LOOSE OR FACE COAL?

It is a sad fact that in spite of the efforts which have been made in the past to get a high standard of safety and protection for the men in the mines we still have a great number of accidents in our mines. Sixteen fatalities in the mines in 1923 in addition to far too many non-fatal injuries give grave cause for thought. No effort can be too great and no suggestion too small if by its use the toll of death and injury among those with whom we live and work can be lessened. These men were our friends.

With this purpose foremost in our minds the work of striving to make less the losses through injuries to workmen must be carried on. Precautions will continue to be made and improved methods will be sought to do away with the dangers of dust, gas and fire. Haulage accidents through mine cars, locomotives, lack of roadway clearance, material lying too close to the track and dropping cars out of rooms without warning the entry are open to reduction in number by using care. Mining machine runners most frequently suffer injury through disregard of the danger that goes with the constant operation of their machine, and many legs have been lost through the highly dangerous practice of stepping over the cutter bar.

WHEN YOU ENTER YOUR WORKING PLACE IN THE MORNING DO YOU EXAMINE THE TOP AND FACE FIRST AND PULL DOWN OR TIMBER LOOSE OR FACE COAL?

By far the heaviest toll in injuries is taken at the working face by falls of rock and coal and it is at this point that the greatest good can be done in the work of making the condition safe. The safety patrolmen will give the greatest part of their time to the inspection and care of room and entry faces and as there is a seriously large number of loaders and miners who do not understand our language it will be necessary to spend much time with these men to properly care for them. Miners should never fail to call the attention of a fellow workman to the fact that he is under dangerous top and all of us will be more careful if our wives and children remind us to examine the working place constantly and "Make It Safe."

ELEVEN OF OUR SIXTEEN FATALITIES IN 1923 RESULTED FROM FACE ACCIDENTS OCCASIONED BY FALLS OF ROCK AND COAL.

WHEN YOU ENTER YOUR WORKING PLACE IN THE MORNING DO YOU EXAMINE THE TOP AND FACE FIRST AND PULL DOWN OR TIMBER LOOSE TOP OR FACE COAL?

### TOP COAL FATALITIES

During the past few weeks three men have been killed by falls of top coal. As you examined the prints and the pictures you read of the manner in which they met death. Do you think of the way in which the accidents could have been avoided?

A miner working in pillars set a prop under top coal overhanging from the rib of the place three feet. He then proceeded to pull off coal to load a car. The top coal fell and killed him.

A miner working in pillars put a shot in the top coal in an entry which left a V-shaped piece hanging in place. The driver set in a car which the miner and a fellow workman loaded. The car stood under the V-shaped piece of top coal which hung across the entry from rib to rib. The two miners sheared toward each other at the narrow part of the V-shaped top coal and when a few more strokes of the picks would have sheared through, the driver came in and hooked to the car. The miner sprang around to the opposite side of the car to remove a sprag from a wheel and the driver pulled out of the place. The miner then stepped directly under the top coal on which he had been shearing and it fell and killed him.

A miner working in pillars, and engaged in splitting a stump on an entry, found by examination that the top coal left at the mouth of the place and on the entry was loose. He and his fellow workman decided to put two shots in the loose top coal and part of it came down with the discharge of the shots. The safety patrolman was in the place forty-five minutes before the man was killed and the miners told him that they were going to take all the loose coal down before loading any cars. After the safety patrolman left, the men decided to load a car that was standing in the place and one of them started to clear away to set a prop under the loose top coal while the other started to load the car. The top coal fell killing the man who was preparing to set a prop and narrowly missed the man loading.

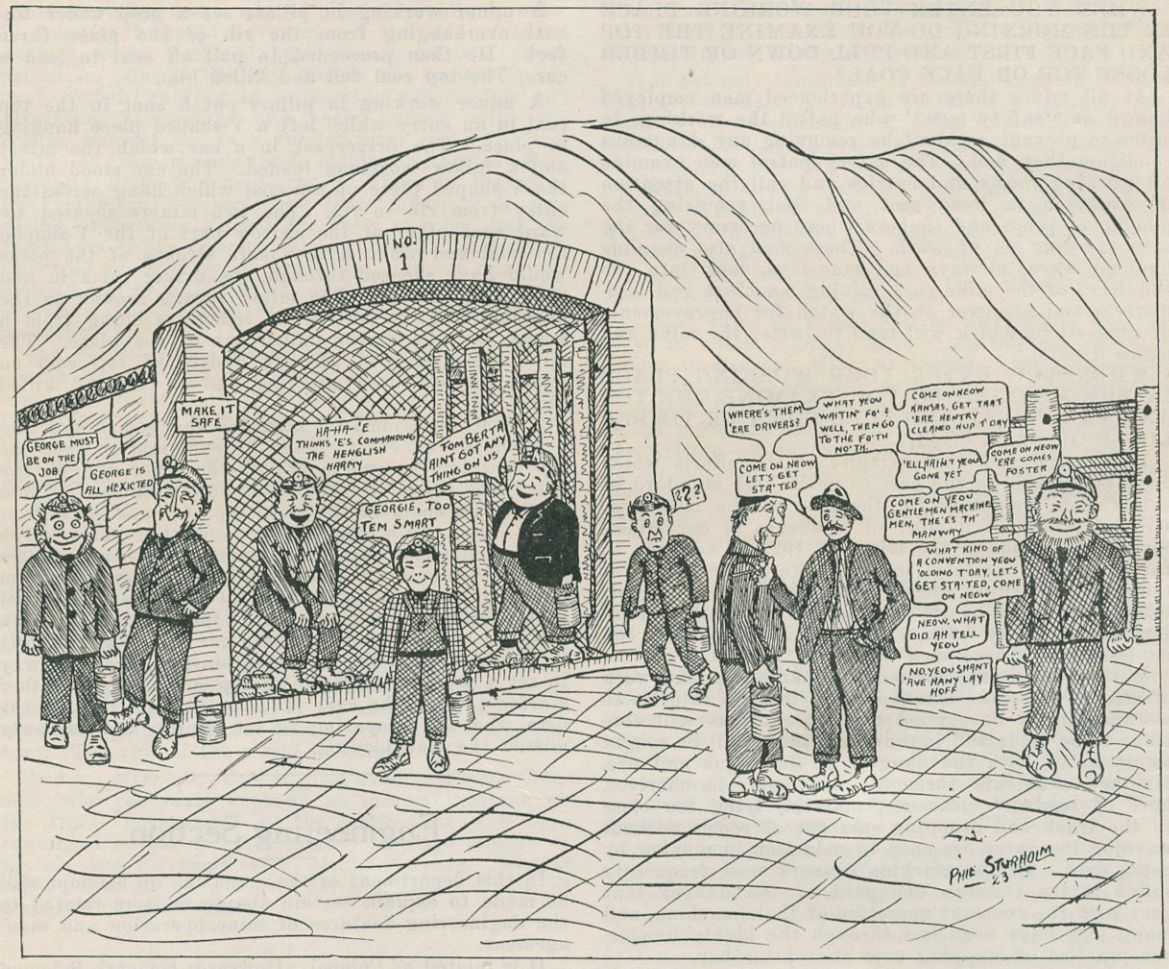
## Engineering Section

In this department of the magazine an attempt will be made to explain certain simple matters related to the engineering features of mine operation and management.

It is related of Colonel, afterwards General, Solomon Meredith that when commanding the 19th Indiana Infantry he found it necessary to drill a company of troops. The Colonel reading from Hardees Tactics, the regulation army drill book, roared out "Right or left ob-li-que, as the case may be, "MARCH!" Later in the war General Meredith commanded the Iron Brigade that immortalized itself at Gettysburg. This little anecdote is mentioned as offering encouragement to our beginners, and The Editor would be delighted to receive requests for information on matters of interest and value to the men, passing same to the Chief Engineer, Mr. Swann; the Chief Electrical Engineer, Mr. McKeehan; and the General Master Mechanic, Mr. Muir, for reply.

### ELECTRICAL

The electrical section in our magazine is established for the purpose of encouraging each employe to help himself in matters electrical. It has been found, upon investigation, that a large number of employes not working as electricians are interested in the work. Electricity is being utilized more and more in the mining of coal. Many men in our organization today remember the introduction of the first electric motor, cutting machines and haulage locomotives, which at the time of installation represented pioneer work. The field appeared limited in those days while today there is a desire and a necessity for electrical machinery to do all the work possible. The operations of the company do not offer employment to all who are eager to become electricians but that should not prevent those who are interested in the work from


NO. 1
MAKE IT SAFE
GEORGE MUST BE ON THE JOB
GEORGE IS ALL HEXCITED
HA-HA-'E THINKS 'E'S COMMANDING THE HENGLISH HARMY
TOM BERT'A AINT GOT ANY THING ON US
GEORGIE, TOO TEM SMART
WHERE'S THEM 'ERE DRIVERS?
WHAT YEOU WAITIN' FO'?
WELL, THEM GO TO THE FO'TH NO' TH.
COME ON NEOW KANSAS, GET THAT 'ERE HENTRY CLEANED HUP T'DAY
COME ON NEOW LET'S GET STA'TED
'ELLHAIN'T YEOU GONE YET
COME ON NEOW 'ERE COME'S FOSTER
COME ON YEOU GENTLEMEN MACHINE MEN, THE'ES TH' MAN WAY
WHAT KIND OF A CONVENTION YEOU 'OLDING T'DAY, LET'S GET STA'TED, COME ON NEOW
NEOW, WHAT DID AH TELL YEOU
NO YEOU SHAN'T AVE MANY LAY HOFF
PHIL STERHOLM '23

"Seven O'Clock in the Morning"

improving themselves along that line. It is mainly in this direction that the magazine hopes to be of service.

Questions and Answers are very important methods to employ in the training of electricians. Experiences that some of the men may relate serve to improve them quite as much as the reading of questions and answers of others. So if you have a subject that may be of interest you are urged to send it to the editor for publication. A problem that comes up at all camps is the use of either two or three transformers for supplying three-phase current to motors. If three transformers are connected in delta and loaded to a safe limit and one burns out it does not follow that the two remaining transformers can safely carry two-thirds of the load. The correct relation is not 66⅔ per cent but is 57.7 per cent.

I shall endeavor to explain the matter in the following. The watts in a three-phase curcuit equals the voltage times the amperes, times 1.732, a formula that you will find in the electrical text books. If the load is 3000 watts, i. e. 3 K. W., at 100 volts the current in each line will be 17.32 amperes as you will see in the following: 100 volts x 17.32 amperes x 1.732 = 2998.8 watts or 3000 watts in round numbers. Three 1 K. W. transformers would take care of this load very nicely. Each transformer would furnish 10 amperes at 100 volts or 1000 watts. It two transformers are used each transformer will be limited to 10 amperes. The line current flows through each transformer instead of dividing between two of the transformers as when they are in a group of three. The line current being limited to 10 amperes, the watts may be calculated as before: 100 volts x 10 amperes x 1.732 = 1732 watts which is the group rating for two transformers connected open-delta. Then 1732 times 100 divided by 3000 equals 57.7 per cent. Applied to the larger sizes of transformers, 3 of 10 K. W. capacity connected delta would have a group rating of 30 K. W. while two of them connected open-delta would have a group rating of 17.32 K. W. and not 20 K. W. as unually supposed.

In case you do not understand the explanation and wish more information please address your question to the Editor.

If any of our men care for a further analysis of this computation the Chief Electrical Engineer will be pleased to go into it further.

## MINING

In every large industrial enterprise there are a number of employes who are making a study, or have made a study, of the line of work in which they are employed.

The primary object of their study is to familiarize themselves with the different duties they will have to perform, thereby making their work easier and at the same time more interesting, also by this added knowledge they make themselves more valuable to their employers and increase their chances for advancement.

The Rock Springs School System, aided by state funds, is presenting to the general public a fourteen weeks course in mining at their night school. This course is in charge of a graduate mining engineer who is experienced in both the engineering and practical mining sides of the business and is therefore able to see the miner's side of a question and consequently this course is very valuable to those who are so situated as to be able to take advantage of it.

Those whose work takes them to the camps remote from Rock Springs cannot easily attend these classes and therefore must use some other method.

Some of these students acquire their knowledge of mining from their practical experience combined with a study of the standard books of mining relating to the special subjects in which they are most interested while others take up the course of study mapped out by one of the recognized correspondence schools.

The United States Bureau of Mines publishes at frequent intervals, bulletins on the different phases of mining which take up the lattest developments in the mining industry. These books can be secured free of charge as long as the supply lasts.

After a man has worked all day in or around the mine he is not in a very receptive frame of mind to settle down to a course of study unless it follows closely the line of work he is more or less familiar with, or at least he must be in a position to get an occasional practical demonstration along the line of study he is following in order to keep up his interest in the work. It is quite likely he will encounter problems he cannot solve satisfactorily to himself and he does not feel at liberty to ask questions which would clarify the problems bothering him and he therefore does not complete his line of study.

The object of this column is to publish a series of questions and answers which will help solve the difficulties encountered by these students and it is hoped that each employee will feel free to ask helpful questions and to answer those which have been asked.

**A Sample Question**

Which is the better Fan System, and why, (Intake or Exhaust) for a Slope Mine having three slopes, namely; Manway, Main Slope and Main Air Course, with fan set at mouth of Main Air Course?

The best and clearest answers will be published in a forthcoming number of the magazine. Send your replies to the Editor.

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**ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL MINING INSTITUTE**
**Rock Springs Chapter**

Members of this Institute consist at present of Superintendent, Managers and other officials of the coal mine. But they hope to enlarge the Association so that miners and all interested in mining can join. The object of the Institute is to discuss all problems relating to mines and mining. The regular meeting falls on the fourth Wednesday of each month. Any one interested in these things may attend these meetings. Donald C. Foote is the Secretary. His address is 518 Rainbow Ave., Rock Springs, Wyoming.

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# Picked Out of the Scrap Pile

**"KICKS"**

A "Kick," moderately defined, is a Thrill multiplied, or, numerous atoms of joy compressed. A limited pressure expands and explodes, rarifying the surrounding atmosphere, and chasing blues into oblivion.

Lets all work for a real "Kick" out of our family magazine by jotting down anything—even under impulse—that you thing will give us a "Kick." Don't be just getting by when you have a hunch—analyze it—the greatest achievements and industrial movements have been founded on a hunch. There's possibilities in your every thought. A "KICK" IN YOUR EVERY TRY, even though you sometimes fail, you will eventually command notice.

The fellows on the peak above you, is there but temporarily at the best, and that someone will have to fill in the niche, is eventually a certainty. When you feel yourself slipping, order rubber soles. A slight change from the ordinary, through any source, will give you a firmer footing.

Anything becomes stale and dry if overdone. An Ace at times looks like a worn duece—when such conditions exist, yell for a new deck—anything new is refreshing and stimulating. There are hundreds of ways you may stimulate your everyday environment. You may have to run on low to get out of the rut, but once out, you will find others following your track. Overdoing at times, is overefficient, common sense is the best retarder. Shaving too close sometimes produces a rash and leaves some ugly scars that cannot be covered.

Horse sense produces the greatest wallop. At times we generate too much voltage—more than the line will carry. TOO MUCH EXCITEMENT, TOO MUCH MOON, OVER EXCITES AND IMPAIRS THE WHOLE PLANT. There's a drawback in too much copy—the "Kick" is too artificial—but, PUTTING OVER YOUR OWN INITATIVE GIVES YOU A REAL WALLOP.

There's no kick in any game, unless you have a real Pal or Pals to share it with you, solitude should be termed stagnation.

A good everyday recipe to regulate, and make the coming year more cheerful and happy is a little consideration—a little charity where needed—a little romance—a little sand for seasoning, and when you scan your daily summary in thought, you'll find a feeling of satisfaction and a "Kick" worth while.

One of us.

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**OUR GROWING TAX BILL**

Every man who produces pays taxes, either direct or indirect. Where does it all go? Last year the people paid $8,363,000,000 in taxes, Federal, state and local governments. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has a plan to reduce our taxes a half billion dollars in 1924, or more than $20.00 per family, while numerous other statesmen are backing the payment of a bonus to the men who served in the Great War regardless of whether they crossed the ocean or remained on this side. **We are paying too much for our Government; it is a good government, the best in the world, but it would be even better still if less money was taken out of our pockets and thereafter wasted by public servants.**

With the smallest army in the world for our size as a nation, 110,000,000 people, and with our naval expense very much reduced, we pay too much for our governing; **every sixth day we work we give a day's wages up in the form of taxes.** One-third of our taxes goes to support the Government at Washington, the other two-thirds is spent by the state, county, city, town or village officials in which we live. **In the past ten years our tax bill has grown three times in size.** Only about one-fifth of our taxes goes to pay the cost of war, the other four-fifths, or 80 cents of each dollar, goes to pay the cost of living in peace. Charles G. Dawes, a Chicago banker, known by the nickname of "Hell and Maria," talked mighty plain to Congress a year ago about our growing tax bills, and a partial brake was placed on our national extravagance. We can now safely say that **thanks to the budget system inaugurated by General Dawes, the National Government is reducing its cost of operation, but state, county, city, town and village taxes are still going up.** In 1922 the Veterans' Bureau cost the taxpayers $408,000,000, and the amount is growing, **yet we as a people are willing that it continue to grow, asking only that the money be well and honestly spent.** We can not do too much for our disabled

soldiers, but the mass of thinking men feel that an expenditure that will add to our rate of taxation in order to pay a bonus to more than two million men, the majority of whom never saw service but who came out richer in experience and spirit than when they went in, represents a step backward.

**Bear in mind that it is not alone the property owner that pays taxes, the man who earns a wage, paying it out for the necessities of life, pays as well through everything he buys.**

## We Americans

With the taking of the inaugural oath, Vice President Calvin Coolidge became the thirtieth President of the United States.

Our presidents have all been good men, some of them very great men. They have always risen to the tasks that confronted them.

In the first message to Congress, delivered December 6th, last, Mr. Coolidge, noted for the brevity of his remarks, said, among other things, of his predecessor, Mr. Harding:

> "He is gone. We remain. It is our duty, under the inspiration of his example, to take up the burdens which he was permitted to lay down, and to develop and support the wise principle of government which he represented."

Speaking of our individual duties, he said:

> "There is an inescapable personal responsibility for the development of character, of industry, of thrift and of self-control. Our duty now is to give stability to the world. We want idealism. We want that vision which lifts men and nations above themselves. The world has had enough of the curse of hatred and selfishness, of destruction and war."

The President said a great deal about the coal industry in the four paragraphs devoted to the industry. His statements touching this most important subject, are reproduced in full.

"The cost of coal has become unbearably high. It places a great burden on our industrial and domestic life. The public welfare requires a reduction in the price of fuel. With the enormous deposits in existence, failure of supply ought not to be tolerated. Those responsible for the conditions in this industry should undertake its reform and free it from any charge of profiteering.

"The report of the Coal Commission will be before the Congress. It comprises all the facts. It represents the mature deliberations and conclusions of the best talent and experience that ever made a national survey of the production and distribution of fuel. I do not favor government ownership or operation of coal mines. The need is for action under private ownership that will secure greater continuity of production and greater public protection. The Federal Government probably has no peace time authority to regulate wages, prices or profits in coal at the mines or among dealers, but by ascertaining and publishing facts it can exercise great influence.

"The source of the difficulty in the bituminous coal fields is the intermittence of operation which causes great waste of both capital and labor. That part of the report dealing with this problem has much significance, and is suggestive of necessary remedies. By amending the car rules, by encouraging greater unity of ownership, and possibly by permitting common selling agents for limited districts on condition that they accept adequate regulations and guarantee that competition between districts be unlimited, distribution, storage and continuity ought to be improved.

"The supply of coal must be constant. In case of its prospective interruption, the President should have authority to appoint a commission empowered to deal with whatever emergency situation might arise, to aid conciliation and voluntary arbitration, to adjust any existing or threatened controversy between the employer and the employee when collective bargaining fails, and by controlling distribution to prevent profiteering in this vital necessity. This legislation is exceedingly urgent, and essential to the exercise of national authority for the protection of the people. Those who undertake the responsibility of management or employment in this industry do so with the full knowledge that the public interest is paramount, and that to fail through any motive of selfishness in its service is such a betrayal of duty as warrants uncompromising action by the Government."

## The Editor

With considerable difficulty the office boy secured a sketch and the above picture of our Editor, Mrs. Atlanta E. Hecker, a lady who was for years a resident of St. Louis, coming from an old newspaper family. Mrs. Hecker spent her past active life in educational work, her teaching experience ranging from primary to collegiate, including, in addition to the regular branches, music and language, giving a great deal of time to the preparation of aliens seeking citizenship.

Mrs. Hecker, out of an extended experience with educational work in the cities of St. Louis, Missouri, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, has acquired a very human understanding of the problems that beset people, young and old. In addition to her other attainments, Mrs. Hecker is an accomplished musician, and is familiar with a number of foreign languages.

This brief word of introduction should be sufficient to insure her a welcome to the family of Union Pacific and Washington Union employes.

Copied from an Indiana newspaper:

"Bob White, colored, drove through the Hibernian parade today. He would have been 32 his next birthday."—Judge Huff.

# CHILDREN'S PAGE

Dear Boys and Girls:

This is a page just for you. We want to entertain you and hope that each one of you that can read will read and enjoy the things that are printed here for you.

Now, how would you like to guess a riddle correctly and get a prize? We also want you to write to us and tell us if you like our stories and riddles. And also tell us your troubles if you have any. Your letters will all be answered and the best ones will be published, but we won't publish them unless you want us to do so. You can either send the letters by mail or bring them to the office.

Here's hoping that you will enjoy this page today.

The Editor,
Room 314, First National Bank Bldg.,
Rock Springs, Wyoming.

## A STORY ABOUT THE STARS

When things have gone wrong all day, do look at the stars at night before going to bed and see how peaceful and quiet they are.

The stars are so beautiful in this country. Thousands of years ago the ancients studied the stars and divided them into groups and told a story about each group. I am going to tell you first about a group called "Orion," because at this time of the year it is the most beautiful group of all.

Look for these stars tonight in the southeast about 8:30 before you go to bed.

This is the story: Once upon a time there was a great hunter namer Orion. He was a giant of wonderful strength and great beauty. He lived here on earth, but he fell in love with a goddess called Diana. She ruled over the forests and mountains and over the wild animals and over hunters. She was also Goddess of the Moon. Her twin brother, Apollo, ruled over the Sun.

Now Diana had sworn never to fall in love or marry. But Orion was so beautiful and strong that before she knew it she fell in love with him. But Apollo, her brother, didn't want her to marry Orion. So he played a trick on her.

One day he said to her "Diana, you can't send your arrow as I can." "Oh, yes I can," said Diana. Then Apollo said "Do you see that little dark speck out there in the sea? I know you can't hit that and I can." "We will see" said Diana. So she drew her bow and shot her arrow at the little dark speck in the sea, miles and miles away. Diana's arrow went true.

The speck was hit—It sank and arose no more. And what do you think it was? It was the head of Orion, who was swimming across the sea to visit Diana.

She was broken-hearted when she found out what she had done. But all she could do was to place him among the stars where you can see him every clear night.

The two upper stars represent his head, the two lower ones his feet, the three in the middle his belt and the three that are close to the belt going down represent his dagger.

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### FORGET-ME-NOT

When to the flowers so beautiful
the Father gave a name,
Back came a little blue-eyed one,
all timidly it came,
And standing at the Father's feet
and gazing in his face,
It said in low and trembling tones
and with a modest grace,
"Dear God, the name thou gavest
me, alas! I have forgot."
The Father kindly looked him down
and said, "Forget-me-not!"

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### Can You Guess this Riddle?

"What occurs twice a week and only once a year?" A prize will be given to those sending in the correct answer. Send or bring answer to the Editor.

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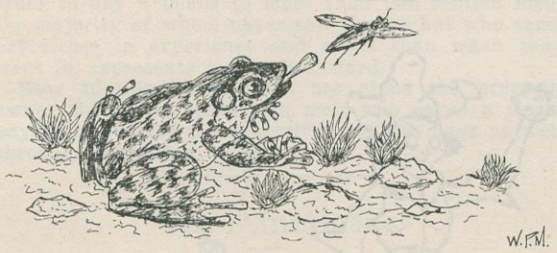
### The Seamstress

A lad of five had been playing in the sewing room where his mother had been busy all day with a seamstress. His mother's custom was to tuck him in his bed at night. Not coming immediately after he had climbed into his bed that night, he called out "Please, mother, come and hemstitch me in."—Ed.

**A TRUE STORY**

JIMMIE, THE TOAD



Jimmie was a wise little toad. Every evening during the summer after dinner the family, consisting of three members, would sit out of doors on a bench. Presently Jimmie would come hopping along. It was the season for lightning bugs and they were plentiful in this section of the country. As soon as Jimmie got near to the bench he would open wide his mouth ready for his treat, which was nothing more or less than lightning bugs. And he was insatiable in his demands. After he had swallowed several alive, you could see them light up in his stomach through the thin walls of his skin on either side of his body.

Jimmie appeared every night for six weeks, and then no more. Perhaps his death was caused by eating too many lightning bugs.

A.E.H.

## Says the Boss Driver

### AN INTRODUCTION

The Union Pacific Coal Company and the Washington Union Coal Company are distantly related, and as many of The Union Pacific Coal Company family have never met the Washington Union Coal Company family, and vice versa, a word of introduction will not prove amiss.

The Union Pacific Coal Company employes live in Rock Springs, Hanna, Cumberland, Superior, Winton and Reliance, Wyoming, while the Washington Union Coal Company family resides at Tono, Washington, a very pretty mining village located about nine miles northeast of Centralia, State of Washington. Our Tono friends enjoy the mild winters and moderate, temperate summers, characteristic of the Western Pacific Slope. Rather heavy snows that last for brief intervals fall during the winter season, the annual rainfall heavy, the country broken and heavily timbered, lumbering the outstanding industry of Washington.

The Tono mine is operated as a slope, the seam pitching slightly, the coal seam a characteristic lignite, approximating 11 to 12 feet in height, the annual production limited to the requirements of that territory, about 250,000 tons.

The Washington Union miners are very largely native Americans or of British extraction, many of the men coming down from the mines on Vancouver Island and farther east in British Columbia.

The Tono Mine while a lusty youth, lacks the age, romance and traditions that are a real part of the Wyoming mines.

The Union Pacific Coal Company first developed mines at Carbon, Wyoming, then located on the original Union Pacific main line, this camp later abandoned, the tonnage there produced transferred to the Hanna Mines, opened in 1891.

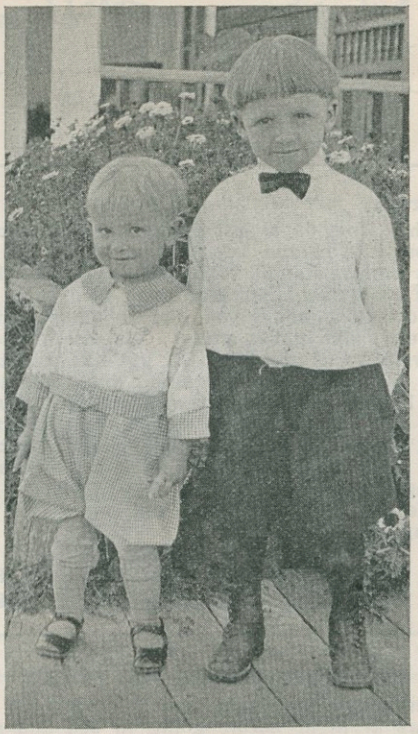
Following the Carbon development, mines were opened at Rock Springs and Point of Rocks in 1868, and at Almy in 1869. A short distance from Kemmerer, Wyoming, just above the Frontier measures, the Twin Creeks mines were opened in 1882.

Today The Union Pacific Coal Company has in active operation seventeen mines, with others ready for action when necessity demands.

Reliance, Winton and Superior are located within easy driving distance of Rock Springs; the Cumberland Mines are located on the Cumberland Branch of the Oregon Short Line, 85 miles west of Rock Springs; and the Hanna Mines are located on the main line of the Railroad 159 miles east.

The two properties are conducted as separate operations, serving different requirements, the kinship, however, that exists between mining men wherever found is sufficiently strong to justify the Magazine's attempt to establish a beter working acquaintance between the men in Wyoming and those who live on the Pacific Slope.

**CUMBERLAND**



Eeward George and William McKinley McPhie, sons of W. McKinley McPhie, Rope Rider No. 2 South Mine.

Mr. David Miller died Nov. 11, 1923, Age 73 years. He was Postmaster in Cumberland for the last ten years, holding this position until the time of his death. Mr. Miller was a pioneer Miner in the western part of the state where he spent most of his life after leaving his native Country, Scotland.

The Kensington Club spent an enjoyable afternoon at the home of Mrs. G. A. Brown, December 18.

The entertainment given by the young people of the Mutual Improvement Association to their elders on November 22, was an immense success. "The Evening in a Mormon Home" was a delightful presentation and the dance that followed was highly enjoyed. Bishop Whiles' prayer before the dance went to the hearts of the people.

The Community Parties at Cumberland are delightful affairs. Cards, games and dancing are the amusements provided. Refreshments are served at midnight. Keep the ball rolling.

A Thanksgiving wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Peter Szymenski of St. Patricks when he

united in marriage, Stanley Naidicz of Cumberland and Frances Mass of Sublet. Many friends of the bride and groom were present at the ceremony, which was performed at St. Patricks.

George Pori and Lucia Angelezzi of Cumberland were recently married in the office of Court Commissioner, H. R. Christmas.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Steve Walsh who had a son born November 27th, 1923, and Mr. and Mrs. David Ballantyne on the birth of a son, November 2, 1923.

### HANNA

Mrs. T. H. Butler and Mrs. E. H. Martin, entertained Monday afternoon, December 10, from two to four. Thirty ladies were invited and enjoyed themselves greatly by playing five-hundred. A two course luncheon was served and highly appreciated. Mrs. Otto Frederick won the first prize, Mrs. C. C. Noland the second, Mrs. W. W. Schenider was the happy winner of the consolation prize.

The O. N. T. is a delightful sewing circle of this town, and the B. B.'s do a good bit of sewing also.

Mr. Thom Meekin, Instructor in First Aid, and Miss Claire Kirkeeng were married during the Holidays. Good luck to them.

In an address during Educational Week, Professor A. D. Burford said that at the beginning of our public school system the church and school were much more closely related than now.

Hanna has fourteen different nationalities represented in its public schools.

Mrs. Chas. Brooks' Sunday School is in such a flourishing condition that she has had to look for larger quarters. She now holds her services in the First Aid Hall, and her class keeps on increasing.

By Mrs. E. H. Martin.

### RELIANCE

We have no picture for Reliance, but we are endebted to Mr. Sturholm of this place for the fine caricature found elsewhere in this magazine.

The bazaar held by the Mormons on December 15, proved a great success.

We quote this from the magazine edited by the girls and boys of the seventh and eight grades:

"Who are the greatest generals on earth?"

**Answer:** "General Merchandise and General delivery."

We were pleased also to note that the Editor called attention to the fact that the U. S. flag was allowed to wave all day and night instead of being taken down at sunset.

Nineteen children attended the non-sectarian Sunday School, December 9. All are welcome and we hope we can enroll at least 75 soon.

### ROCK SPRINGS

The young girls of the Children of Mary Sodality entertained during the first week of December. Many were present. They enjoyed the dancing and refreshments.

On December 2, Miss Francis Macevich became the wife of Anton Begovich. Father Shifferer performed the ceremony. A dinner followed at the home of the groom's brother, covers being laid for two hundred and fifty. The bride came from Jugo-Slavia recently, but the groom has been a resident here for eleven years. They will make their home at No. 4.

The Freshman Class of the High School gave a party on December 8, each member invited a friend. It was a huge success.

The Basket Ball contest between the High School and the Alumni resulted in a score of 21 to 11 in favor of the High School team.

Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Simon rejoice in the birth of a daughter, Alice. She was born November 21, 1923.

Mike Zupwas, while at work in No. 2 Mine, was seriously injured. We hope he will make a speedy recovery.

By Helen Perras.

### TONO

John Ismay, who has been in the employee af the Washington Union Coal Co. since its opening in 1907, has moved to Tacoma.

Deputy State Mine Inspector, John Parker, recently made his bi-monthly examination at Tono and found the mine up to the requirements of the law.

Steps have been taken by Mr. Barton, principal of our Tono Schools, together with several ladies of the town, to again organize our Sunday School thus giving the children of this locality the opportunity of learning some things that are as vital and fundamental as the "3Rs."

We should all get behind this movement and give it our moral support and the small amount of financial assistance necessary to make it a success.

"Bill" Martina, payroll clerk for the company, has developed into quite a "radio fan." Bill's set is home made, and with it he has been able to pick up almost nightly stations in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Vancouver, B. C., and Calgary, Canada. During exceptionally favorable weather he has picked up stations farther East, among them being the U. S. Playing Card Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The opening of the school year called the young people of the community back to the serious business of "becoming educated." There was an added attraction upon their return this year for they entered

Some of Our Hanna Family

a neatly painted building. They also found that all the desks and school furniture had been refinished, making their surroundings more pleasant and sanitary.

A new school was established in the Tono district this year at the Mutual Lumber Camp. This added considerably to the cost of maintenance.

The local school, which has the first nine grades, opened with an enrollment of 142. Sixteen pupils in the last three years of high school are transported by auto truck to Tenino, eight miles distance. The school at the Mutual Camp has an enrollment of ten pupils.

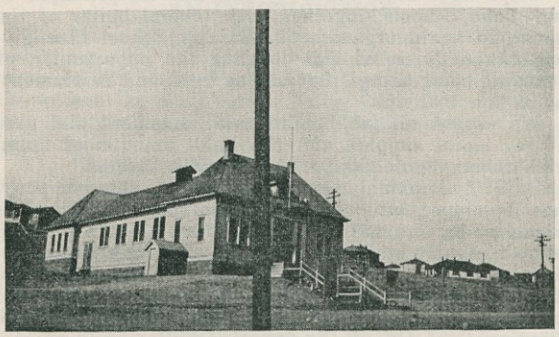
The new steel flag pole for the school has arrived and will be erected to replace the old one which blew down some time ago.

The local school contemplates the publishing of a school paper the first issue of which will appear in January. This will be entirely in the hands of the school children and the printing will be done with a mimeograph machine.

Thanksgiving evening the school put on a mixed entertainment at the local theatre. Six numbers by pupils of the lower grades were given which were followed by several reels of motion pictures featuring the life of Abraham Lincoln. $67.00 was realized from the sale of tickets, which will be used to add new books to the school library.

The masquerade dance held at the Tono hall Thanksgiving night was well attended. Several prizes were awarded for the best costumes the winners being Mrs. Tamblyn and her sister Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Bert Holmes, and Joe Mossop.

### SUPERIOR



Amusement Hall at Superior

The Ladies Guild gave a fine Turkey dinner in honor of the teachers of the Public Schools. Such a courtesy extended makes the teachers feel at home in a community and fosters good-will among the children toward the teachers.

There are seventeen teachers in the Public Schools including Miss Cahill, the nurse and Professor Green, the principal.

A new Nordberg 550 horsepower mining hoist has been installed at "C" Mine. This hoist is the first of its kind to be used by the company and the first one brought into the state. Increased production has already been noted.

Mr. and Mrs. Yordas recently became the parents of another little Yordas. Being the father and mother of 10 isn't so bad, they say.

Mr. Lafferty and family recently came to Superior from Colorado. Mr. Lafferty is connected with the mines; his son has accepted work with the U. P. Store.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lindsay became the proud parents of a baby girl. The little miss is nearly three months old now and is something to be proud of.

Andrey Hood has installed a radio at his home on "B." Hill. By Mary Bredick.

### WINTON

The Larkin Clubs are flourishing here. The ladies spend a pleasant afternoon together at the meeting and light refreshments are served.

Mr. Redshaw thinks he has the nicest camp of all and if he had only more water in the camp he thinks it would be ideal. Drilling is going on for a new well. If this is successful they will have a water system through the whole camp.

It is interesting to note that in Mrs. Perko's boarding house there are the following nationalities: Japanese, Scotchmen, Americans, Germans, Italians, Slavs and Russians. All have a good time together.

Winton Mines were opened for the first time in July, 1917.

Mrs. Pappas, with her two children, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Willits. Mrs. Pappas' home is in Kemmerer.

## Mothers' Department

The village of Asouna, in Japan, has a fire company made up entirely of women. That is something new, but being organized to save life, rather than property, it does not surprise you.

A women, you may be sure, was the first to enter a burning structure to carry out a child.

### WHEN THE STORM RAGES

There never yet was a storm that did not clear, nor a night that did not end in sunrise. Whatever hard experiences you may be passing through, comfort yourself with the thought that it must have an end. When the night is darkest, look for the morning. When the storm it as its height, wait for the clearing. When you are in trouble, fix your heart on the joys on ahead. The Girl's Companion.

### SOME HINTS AS TO WHAT TO PUT INTO THE KIDDIES' AND DADDY'S LUNCH BOX

Easy and delicious Sandwich fillings:

**Peanut Butter:**

Mix together ½ cup of peanut butter and 1 cup shredded pineapple.

**Raisin and Pecan:**

Chop ½ cup raisins and ½ cup of pecans very fine and moisten with 1½ tablespoons lemon juice, orange juice, or mayannaise. Vera Warner.

## Keep Well

We shall be glad to answer any questions pertaining to health in this section. Address your letters to Miss Jacobson, Room 304 First National Bank Building.

Remember that it is always easier to PREVENT than to cure sickness.

When you yawn pay attention to it—it is a danger signal—open your windows for a while or go out into the open air and take a deep breath. You need oxygen. Do this and you will feel new-born.

In investigating the causes of so-called "stomach ulcers,, and "fever blisters" it was found that the persons so infected had not enough of the vitamin "B." This vitamin is contained in oranges and tomatoes. It was found that tomatoes are particulary good to eat in order to prevent these sores. And canned tomatoes are just as good as fresh tomatoes. So let us eat a lot of tomatoes.

There is a great need of drinking water. It is a medicine. It does not hurt you to drink water with

your meals. When taken warm, it acts as a quick and harmless laxitive.

Nature is a great rejuvenator—her spirit is ever young. Live with her, study her, love her.

Pure air indoors and outdoors, is absolutely needed for health and long life.

### CARE OF THE HAIR

To give the hair a dry shampoo; first part the hair and rub some bay rum well into the scalp. Then take equal parts of corn meal and orris root, get this in any drug store, and brush it well into the hair. Leave it there a little while and then brush it all out again.

### CLEAN TEETH CANNOT DECAY.

Take care of your teeth. Dentists can help, but you must brush the teeth every day. Have your dentist examine your teeth and clean them at least two times a year. You will need your teeth all your life.

### Not His Fault

The solemn man in the smoker said never a word for many a mile. At last however, he turned to his seatmate and remarked: "There is much unrest in the world just now, my friend, much unrest."

"You're right."

"I hope you are not unmindful of the fact that we each have a duty. We must combat this unrest."

"I'm doing my best," said the other man.

"As to how, my friend, as to how?"

"I manufacture mattresses."

## Young Women's Column

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

There will be a prize given for an essay written by a young woman from 15 to 20 years of age. The subject to be written upon is "How to Make a Home Attractive?" Have your essays in by February 10, 1924.

The prize winner will be announced and the prize essay published in the March issue.

Only daughters of employees of The Union Pacific and Washington Coal Companies are eligible to submit essays. Essays should be sent to Editor,

Room 304 First National Bank Bldg.,
Rock Springs, Wyoming.

### THE GIRL WHO IS ALWAYS WELCOME

Several things are always necessary to the girl who wants to be welcome in the home of her friends and at dances and other parties. One of these is natural kindness; another one, to be willing to oblige. This is sometimes hard to do, but it pays in the end. "I like her," said one little boy to his mother, "because she listened to what I had to say." To be a good listener and to be really interested in the affairs of other people, that is, those that they wish to tell you, is a great step towards becoming popular.

Owning up to mistake is one way of saying that you are learning something.

RIGHTO

"Not every girl,"
Said pretty Mame,
"Can fan a 'spark'
Into a 'flame'."

## Ye Olde Tymes

It is the desire of the Magazine to secure and publish stories of the old days and the men who helped build up The Union Pacific Coal Company and its younger cousin, the Washington Union Coal Company.

In this issue short sketches of the characteristics of two good men are presented—the one an American who, out of, perhaps, superior advantages, rose to the top; the other rising above conditions that to most of his fellows prove insurmountable.

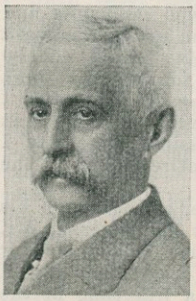
And what a wonderful sermon Mr. Pryde has given the readers of the Magazine in the story of this second goodly man, who early in life came out of the far East, a child of that strange, inscrutable race whose written records precede by 1100 years the coming of Christ, a people who though more than 300 million in number, yet remain a mystery to the Western world.

This simple, quiet man, alien born and compelled by our laws to remain an alien to the end, detached from human association, found a vent for the wealth of compassion and humanity which filled his soul in caring for dumb animals, asking only as a last service that he be given a christian burial. Who that heard the clergman read the age-old burial service beginning "I am the resurrection and the life," doubted even for a moment that his kind soul received other than his just reward.

## D. O. CLARK

### A Glimpse of the Man

By Ezra L. Emery, Reliance, Wyo.



The writer, in 1887, was a carrier boy on the Omaha Bee, at that time located in a small two-story building just west of the Herndon House on Farnam Street, in Omaha, and the first paper to be delivered on his route was to the new Union Pacific Headquarters, and the only subscriber therein was D. O. Clark, Manager of the Coal Department. The grandeur with which the office of the Coal Department was furnished was ever a source of marvel to me. Therefore, when I was called upon to deliver a paper to Mr. Clark, it was with hat in hand and fear and trepidation in my heart that I opened the door and stepped in on the heavy brussels carpet to hand his paper to a man who immediately, on account of his quiet smile and kindly greeting, became my Patron Saint and, in after years, my life-long friend. Never will I forget my boyhood impression of this man and his grand office. which for those days, was certainly furnished magnificently. It was large and roomy, with plate glass windows on the north and west, upon which were emblazoned, in great gold leaf letters, "COAL DEPARTMENT UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY" and, in smaller letters beneath, "D. O. Clark, Manager."

In the center of the room was a long table; in one corner a clerk at a desk, and on the north side a large roll top desk with swivel chair; and on the walls hung pictures of scenic wonders of that vast unknown far West so dear to every boy's imagination of those times. As I opened the door, paper in hand, sitting in the swivel chair was a man, whom I thought at that time was the handsomest man I ever saw, tall slender, well dressed, with small jet black moustache and eyebrows to match, hair slightly tinged with gray and dark eyes with ever a slight twinkle of merriment in them. As he beckoned me to bring the paper over to him he smiled, and in his soft-spoken

manner said, "Well, my boy, you found the place, did you?" Found it? How could I miss it? Then when he asked me my name and a few joking questions, his manner such that I was immediately at ease and he had made a friend forever. Day after day, all summer long, this performance was repeated, and he soon took to calling me "Ez." and that paper No. 1 on Route Seven, was always eagerly delivered and invariably started me up Farnam Street with my load of papers and a light heart. He would often detain me long enough to tell me something about Wyoming and the Coal Mines, until my wonderment of the mythical country knew no bounds and I oft times day-dreamed and pictured myself as some day the proud occupant of such an office and a chance to see the great West as he did.

On New Year's it was the custom of carrier boys to deliver to their customers a New Year's Address, always about the Carrier Boy, the storms he battled, etc., and the customer would generally give him a quarter and God Speed. When I made my little address to my Patron Saint, Customer No. 1, he handed me a big silver dollar, Trade Dollars they were then called, and when I received it I thought he was the grandest man in the world, and as I oft times watched him get into his phaeton and drive home I thought surely he owned the whole Union Pacific.

Oh! glorious youth, and how splendid everything is when seen through a boy's eyes. In after years I learned something more of the problems that Mr. Clark carried, and I have no doubt but what his, to me, splendid office, was the scene of many long, hard working hours, of cares that he took away with him when he left often late at night.

Well do I remember the day, after he had been absent from his office for a week or so, when he told me of a great flood which had occured near the mines, and how Bitter Creek had overflowed its banks and washed out miles of tracks from the mines westward to Burning Cut, and how the trains would not be running west from Rock Springs for another week or two. It was then I made up my mind that when I became old enough I was going to work in that Union Pacific Headquarters, and that possibly some day I would get a chance to travel the entire length of the road as he did.

Three years my opportunity came, and, through his influence, I got a job under that old veteran, Mr. Eben K. Long, who was at that time Ticket Auditor of the Union Pacific. Little did I dream then that I was destined to spend practically a life time in the various departments of this wonderful Union Pacific, much less that 30 years of it would be spent in the vicinity of those Coal Mines and along the strangely named Bitter Creek where such wonderful floods occurred, and that I would for many years come in daily business contact with my boyhood friend Mr. D. O. Clark.

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## PUN CHUNG

By G. B. Pryde

This nation has been called "the melting pot of the world," and this cannot very well be disputed when we consider that it must absorb at once some of the worst as well as the best elements of society in the form of immigrants coming to our shores from the many nations of the world. In the better classes must lie the hope, the strength, and the ultimate security of America, for, after all is said and done, the best elements predominate and have predominated in the stream of immigrants that has flowed almost ceaselessly to our shores. If this had not been so America would not have attained her present exalted position among the nations of the world.

There comes to my memory at this time one in the person of a lowly Oriental, unschooled and untutored, who came to this country when a young man and, though denied the rights of citizenship in accordance with the laws of this country, he exhibited during a life-long residence many commendable qualities, which others, who have obtained the rights of citizenship, might well emulate.

Nearly thirty years ago when I came to Rock Springs I became acquainted with Pun Chung and that friendship continued until the time of his death about a year ago. There are few of the miners who did not know him intimately, and he was equally well known to many of the townspeople.

When he came to this country he engaged in placer mining at Baker City, Oregon, thereafter working as sub-contractor on railroads in the Northwest and eventually coming to Wyoming, where he worked in The Union Pacific Coal Company mines for forty-three years.

Through the years that I knew him intimately I came to regard him with a great deal of respect because of his many commendable qualities. Kindly, gentle and generous to a fault, with none of the reticence of his race, no orphaned or crippled animal ever was without a home if Pun could prevent it, the result being that his humble home generally presented the appearance of a "zoo." I have seen him many times carrying home a stray cat or dog that he had found on his way from work and on one occasion I saw in his home three dogs, a number of cats, a crippled pigeon and a rooster, all living under the same roof in perfect harmony. Pun had no prejudice against any animal, and he evidently had a way of teaching such as were recipients of his bounty to bear each other no bad will.

He intensely desired to be an American, and early in life cut off his queue and adopted the American style of dress. He absorbed many of the American customs and adopted American standards in many ways, but his early training manifested itself to some extent, for instance, he never overcame his superstitious belief in the power of "deblos" (devils), and that they roamed the mines in the vicinity of fatal accidents, so Pun never could be induced to work in any unfrequented part of the mine.

Pun's kindness manifested itself in many ways. Long before First Aid work was known in the Rock Springs mines he kept a number of bandages and a large bottle of Chinese medicine always handy so that he could minister to the wants of any man injured in the mine, so Pun may be rightfully given credit for being the original "First Aid" man in the vicinity who actively followed his profession.

He had great aversion to being buried in the Chinese cemetery, and often expressed the desire to be given a Christian burial. A number of us, and particularly David G. Thomas, who was a life-long friend of Pun, promised him that when his death occurred we would personally see that his wishes were carried out, and so, one day, when news of his death reached us, we made all arrangements for the funeral and saw that everything was done as Pun would wish. He was buried in a plot in Mountain View Cemetery which he himself had purchased, and at the head of Pun's grave is a stone on which is engraved, "Pun Chung—he was the friend of every living thing."

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### A Catastrophy

"What became of your little kitten," asked the visitor of the small boy.

"Why, haven't you heard?"

"No. Was it drowned?"

"No."

"Lost?"

"No."

"Poisoned?"

"No."

"Then, what in the world did happen to it?"

"It growed into a cat."

—From Boys Life.

# The Bituminous Coal Industry

Day by day mines are being closed up and men are being relieved from service, this at a season when the demand for coal has heretofore taxed the railroads to move same. Few people realize what has been done in the way of getting out and moving coal in 1923. For example, up to December 9th the date of last available report, the tonnage of bituminous coal mined in the first 289 working days of 1923 was 516,660,000 tons. During the corresponding period of the preceeding six years is was as follows:

| | Years of Activity | Years of Depression | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 | 521,929,000 | 1919 | 437,031,000 |
| 1918 | 551,039,000 | 1921 | 393,165,000 |
| 1920 | 530,013,000 | 1922 | 376,932,000 |

Today the railroads, the public utilities and industries have, included the largest stock of coal ever placed on the Great Lakes docks, over 70,000,000 tons of coal in storage piles, the weather such thus far as to make light demands on same.

In September last Mr. Ellis Searles, at the request of the President of the United Mine Workers of America, issued a statement on the coal problem which well presents the problem that confronts all parties, the operator, the mine workers and the consumer. Mr. Searles said:

"It would be silly for me or anyone else to attempt to tell all that is the matter with coal in this country. No one knows.

Miners, operators and the public, including newspapers, magazines, public officials, Legislatures and Congress have sought for the last several years to ascertain just what all is wrong but all have failed to progress beyond a certain point in their diagnosis of the case.

Then along came the United States Coal Commission, composed of men of the highest type of integrity, ability and purpose, and clothed with all of the power and authority that a willing Congress could give it to go to the bottom of the coal industry, and that Commission, likewise, has thus far failed to get at the real honest-to-goodness bottom of the trouble.

It has done something, yes. It has done much, in fact, toward clearing up many of the doubts that have existed in the public mind as to the true inwardness of the coal business. But there is still as much more to be uncovered as has been brought to the surface by the Coal Commission, and until this is all done and all of the facts are known the coal business will continue to be one of the mysteries of the age which can only be solved by those who are directly and vitally involved and interested in it.

In other words, miners and operators are the only real people in this country who can solve the coal problem. Until they can be brought together in a genuine movement for that purpose there is little to hope for.

The much-proposed and oft-threatened Government regulation, control, management or ownership of the coal business would not help matters in the least. Instead, it is almost a certainty that any such panacea would only add to the chaos that now prevails in coal. Surely, the Government would hesitate to undertake a general campaign of confiscation of coal properties from their rightful owners, and how else could the Government take over the mines, either by a show of control or management?

Nor would the Government attempt to say to the coal miners that they must work at a price to be fixed by the Government.

It would not attempt to compel men to work against their will.

So, without mines and without miners, where would the Government land in any move of that character?

There is too much talk about Government regulation. If those who devote so much of their more or less valuable time and thought to the subject of Government regulation of the coal business would spend an equal amount of time, thought and energy in trying to help the miners and operators to stabilize the coal industry they would accomplish a great deal more than they are now accomplishing.

Small mines once opened, they never close. They keep right on trying to operate, thus adding to the potential capacity of the industry. They add their capacity to the already overdeveloped industry and the result is a cut-throat game that benefits no one but injures everyone.

These new mines draw new men into the ranks of coal miners when there would be no necessity for them if the people would spread their coal purchases out over a wider period of the year.

There are 4,000 more mines in the United States today than are needed to supply the normal demand, and this means, also, 200,000 more mine workers than there should be.

In normal times the normal requirement of the country is approximately 500,000,000 tons of coal annually.

If all of the present coal mines were operated steadily and all of the present coal mine workers were employed steadily they would produce 800,000,000 to 900,000,000 tons. Such a top-heavy industry cannot be successful or prosperous.

What the United Mine Workers of America would like to see is this:

1. Elimination of 4,000 coal mines. They should be closed up or run out of business by some method.
2. Two hundred thousand men now engaged in the production of coal should go into some other line of work; for instance, on the farm.
3. The coal-buying public should buy coal the year round instead of waiting until late in the season before laying in their winter's supply.

Until these three things come to pass there can be no stability to the coal business.

We insist that the public owes just as much as do the miners and operators in the effort to bring about these reforms.

The 4,000 surplus mines are those mines in which the cost of production is high per ton because of their inferior equipment and smaller capacity. If they were eliminated and the requirements of the country were supplied by the remaining low-cost mines the price of coal to the consumer would necessarily be reduced below present figures. It does seem that this fact ought to soak into the public mind sufficiently to induce coal consumers to take an interest in the subject.

At present, the public seems disposed to blame the industry itself for the predicament, when, in fact, the public is as much to blame, or more, as anyone else.

Bituminous mines are now producing more than 10,000,000 tons a week. This will supply the normal demand of 500,000,000 tons a year.

Overhead and maintenance costs continue during the 50 per cent of idle time, the same as when they are busy. It should not be difficult for anyone to see that this is gross waste for which the coal burning public must pay."

Mr. Searles has well stated the situation. This year the consumer has done his duty of storing coal, in excess of seventy million tons, and the closing down process is taking place.

The crime of the whole situation lies in the overdevelopment of mines and man power, and every contribution toward a continuance of this condition represents a real wrong. The industry must be put in shape so that the men who wish to work a full year or a reasonable part of one may do so without the shadow of shut-downs, suspensions or strikes hanging over their heads and the heads of their dependents. The job is one to be worked out by operators, employes and consumers, the question is: "Will they try?"

# WORK

Thank God for the swing of it,
For the clamoring, hammering ring of it,
Passion of daily labor hurled
On the mighty anvils of the world;
O, what is so fierce as the flame of it,
And what is so high as the aim of it,
Thundering on through dearth and doubt,
Calling the plan of the Maker out.
Work, the Titan; work, the friend,
Shaping the earth to a glorious end;
Draining the swamps and blasting the hills,
Doing whatever the spirit wills—
Rending a continent apart,
To answer the dream of the Master heart,
Thank God for a world where none may shirk—
Thank God for the splendor of glorious work!

—Angela Morgan.